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sharing his conviction that the United States does possess a right of property in the seals, and that it can lawfully protect that right. However, the contrary decision of the Arbitrators is of less importance than it otherwise would be for the reason that they established a set of regulations for the protection of the seals, which there is every reason to believe will fulfill the objects sought by the United States when the Treaty of Arbitration was signed. To these regulations Justice HARLAN gave his hearty concurrence.

R. D.

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A TREATISE ON EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF, IN EQUITY AND AT LAW. By THOMAS CARL SPELLING. Covering Injunctions, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, Certiorari. Containing an exposition of the principles governing these several forms of relief, and of their practical use, with citations of all the authorities up to date. In two volumes. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown & Co., 1893.

If well done the practical use of such a treatise as this before us goes without saying. The work is no modern digest in text book form. It presents the law on each subject in a clear and entertaining manner. Every principal is critically explained. The notes are complete and render the book of great practical value as a reference to pertinent cases. The principle merit of the work is found in the text. Ordinarily, modern text books seem to have been written by persons who consider that all that is necessary to write a law book was to take the syllabi of all the cases, which, by any possibility could be said to relate to the subject, and arrange them in some sort of logical or illogical order, putting in a word here and there to prevent the whole from appearing too strikingly what it really is—nothing but a digest. Digests on any subject are valuable, and have their place, but the class of work, like the one before us, which carefully explains the principles of the law which the cases illustrate, and makes a careful selection of the illustrations used, have infinitely more use, and are works of a great deal higher order.

The first volume is entirely devoted to injunctions. On

examining the index to this subject, which is printed separately from the index to the rest of the book, we could not find anything relative to injunctions to restrain strikes and property in the hands of receivers. This seems to us to be rather an important omission, if it has been omitted, and not overlooked by us. We would be interested to know how one, who seems to have so closely studied the general principles of injunctions, would regard this their new application. We also think Mr. SPELLING has lost an opportunity when he failed, critically, to discuss the question of injunctions to restrain libel. The discussion on this subject, which we find on page 710, Volume I, is good, but evinces a certain amount of timidity on the part of the writer in that he fails to point out irreconcilable cases. For instance, how can we reconcile the case of *Mauger v. Dick*, 55 How. N. Y., Pr. 132, in which it was said that an injunction does not lie to restrain a manufacturer of goods from issuing circulars to dealers in such goods charging that the plaintiff is offering for sale imitations of the goods and threatening prosecutions, with the case of *Springhead Spinning Company v. Riley*, L. R. 6 Eq., 551, where workmen were restrained from placarding notices advising their fellow workmen not to hire themselves to the plaintiff because there was a strike on in the plaintiff's shop. Again, how can we reconcile the former case with that of *Emack v. Kane*, 34 Fed. Rep. 46, where the defendants were restrained from issuing a circular in which they threatened to bring suit against the plaintiff for an infringement of patent. We point out these examples because we believe that they illustrate a very serious defect in a good work. What a lawyer wants, when he turns to a text book to aid him in preparing a brief, is either merely a digest to refer him to all the cases or a critical discussion of those cases. It does not seem to us that the half-way text book meets any real need. The text book, for instance, which merely states principles. A good digest does this, and illustrates those principles by more copious examples than we can hope to find in a text book which pretends to state principles and use cases as illustrations. We do not mean to say that Mr. SPELLING's work is in a position of being half way between

a digest and a critical discussion. It is much nearer a complete critical discussion of the subject with which he deals. Our only complaint is that in this critical discussion and development of the different subjects he has not gone quite far enough. He seems to have tried to reconcile authorities rather than to point out their irreconcilable elements. With all, however, it is an excellent book—far, very far, above the average text book which we have to review. Especially welcome is the discussion of the writ of *certiorari*, this being the only scientific discussion of this writ which we know of, a certain work labeled “Certiorari,” which was noticed in our columns some months ago, not being worth speaking of.

Volume II, besides containing *certiorari*, has a discussion of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and *quo warranto*. This volume, from its very nature, is more interesting than Volume I. We have other good works on injunctions, but for the other subjects, Mr. SPELLING has probably written a work which is more useful than any other which we know of.

The paper and typography, like all other volumes, from the same press, are above criticism. W. D. L.

HOW TO USE THE FORCEPS. With an introductory account of the Female Pelvis and the Mechanism of Delivery. By HENRY G. LANDIS, A. M., M. D. Revised and enlarged by CHARLES H. BUSHONG, M. D. Illustrated. New York: E. B. Treat, Publisher, 5 Cooper Union.

Lord COKE has justly observed that in the ashes of the law lie buried the sparks of all sciences. The subject of malpractice must ever be one of interest and importance to practitioners of the law; and from this aspect the above entitled work will prove useful to lawyers, though, of course, its especial field of usefulness lies in the domain of medicine.

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A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NERVOUS EXHAUSTION (Neurasthenia), Its Symptoms, Nature, Sequences, Treatment. By